vanier officially opens

McGILL DAILY

dictionary

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Students' Society Special Meeting

In compliance with Article XV (3) of the Constitution of the McGill Students' Society, and upon receipt of the written request of more than 300 members of the Students' Society, a Special Meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday, October 12 at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom. The following is the initial motion to be presented at this meeting:

RESOLVED:

That a clear statement be requested from the Senate and the Board of Governors on the possibility of fee increases in the near future.

That the Senate and the Board of Governors be requested by the Students' Society to issue a clear statement of their position on the principle of free education.

That the Senate and the Board of Governors open their meetings to representatives of the students.

And that the Board of Governors, in view of the recent University deficits and tuition increases, and as a gesture of good will toward and unity of purpose with the students, render accessible to the students the financial records of the University.

Sharon Sholzberg
President,
Students' Society.

Vanier praises humorist, opens Leacock Building

Governor-General Georges P. Vanier, Visitor of the University, officially opened the Stephen Leacock Building yesterday. The building perpetuates the memory of Stephen Leacock, eminent Canadian humorist and writer, who taught Economics and Political Science here for 35 years.

The Governor-General's address concerned itself mainly with Leacock himself. He said "I had every intention of talking less about Leacock and more about the humanities. I looked up the word humanities in the dictionary and found it meant human nature, humaneness, benevolence, and polite scholarship. Why this, I said to myself, is surely a synonym for Leacock".

Dean H. D. Woods of the Faculty of Arts and Science also recounted several Leacock anecdotes.

The Governor-General later unveiled a plaque commemorating Leacock.



Patrick Rahming

GOVERNOR-GENERAL GEORGES P. VANIER
Leacock, Humanities, synonymous

Before the Governor-General's address, Principal and Vice-Chancellor Dr. H. Rocke Robertson spoke on university expansion.

Convocation address

Gordon knocks materialism

by PETER ALLNUTT

Canadian National Railways' President Donald Gordon warned some 450 recipients of degrees and diplomas yesterday to avoid "the single-minded pursuit of material success."

Speaking at the annual Founder's Day Convocation, Gordon said, "There is plenty of evidence ... that our affluent society is becoming more materialistic; that our standard of values is being steadily warped by the obsessive accumulation of possessions."



Julian Lebensold

CONGRATS: Chancellor Howard I. Ross and Donald Gordon exchange a few words as the latter receives an honorary doctorate at yesterday's Fall Convocation. Gordon was guest speaker at the annual Founder's Day event.

The C.N.R. head was awarded an honorary Doctor of Law degree. He was introduced by Dean Woods of the Faculty of Arts and Science as a controversial man "who has been likened to a bull who carries his own china shop with him."

Gordon also reminded the graduates of "the relentless pressures of conformity and "an increasing preoccupation with security".

Select goals carefully

"I predict that if you engage in the pursuit of happiness as a single and selfish objective you are unlikely to find it. I predict also that if you pursue security as a prime objective it is likely to elude you ..." he stated.

"I hope you will aim at something more important than material success, and if you do so you may very well find, as I did, that it comes to you as a by-product," he added.

Four other Canadians were also awarded honorary Doctor of Law degrees at the ceremony in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium.

They were Hon. George Marler, Minister Without Portfolio in the Quebec government; Hon. Henry MacKeen, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Dr. Walter MacKenzie, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Alberta; and Lazarus Phillips, Montreal lawyer and philanthropist.

Scott on civil disobedience:

Ok when the law is too slow

by JAMES MALLORY

"Civil disobedience becomes effective when the law is too slow to change", said Professor Frank R. Scott at the conclusion of his discussion of the topic, "Civil Disobedience and Justice".

Professor Scott, one of Canada's foremost experts on constitutional law, was the main speaker on the panel, which also featured Rev. Roger Balk and Mark Feifer, a law student.

It was generally agreed upon by the speakers that civil disobedience is a potent force, when used to achieve social reform, but there was some disagreement over definition. Civil disobedience, the panel said, is often associated with any protest movement seeking to change the existing laws.

However, Professor Scott pointed out that organised protest is not necessarily extra-legal, even if it sets out to change certain laws. The moral justification of civil disobedience is lessened if the society's laws enable change.

The importance of civil disobedience, Professor Scott emphasised, is its use as a "symbolic gesture". It loses its strength once it becomes associated with violence. The effectiveness of Ghandi's moral crusade in India was increased by the lack of violence.

It was suggested by Reverend Balk that civil disobedience is a form of social revolution. Professor Scott felt that "social revolution was too vague"; the term "social revolution" does not necessarily represent a conscious attempt to change existing laws.

The distinction between law and justice was raised by Professor Scott towards the end of the discussion. He said that "the purpose of law is to produce justice", but human concepts of justice will always be broader than the confines of the law.

He ended by saying that when law is too slow in evolving, civil disobedience is justified.

President's Message

The Teach-in planned for tomorrow morning is expected to be a unique event and I hope to see everyone there. The situation in Viet-Nam represents one of the most important crises of our time for it represents to many a serious conflict between white and non-white.

The live section features two of our professors, Laurier Lapierre of This Hour Has Seven Days as Chairman, and Charles Taylor as a key panelist. Other panelists will include Jean-Luc Pépin, Minister without portfolio, and Pierre Sévigny, former Associate Minister for Defence.

After the live section, there will be a break for lunch at 1 pm. The Toronto programme will be piped in from 1:30 onwards for those interested in a more elaborate discussion of the Vietnamese situation. Others are welcome to the football game against Queen's.

Sharon Sholzberg,
President.

today

ARAB STUDENT SOCIETY: First meeting, Union Ballroom, 7 pm.

RADIO McGILL: 10 pm: **Anything Goes.** George Radwanski hosts a programme on hypnotism and will interview a leading hypnotist. 10:30 pm: **Jazz Beat.** First in a series of jazz programmes with Karl Nerenberg. Introduction to the blues.

HUMANIST SOCIETY: Open discussion on modern humanism. Room 457-8 of Union, 1 pm.

ASSOCIATION OF POLISH STUDENTS: Important meeting of executive. Room 407 of Union, 1 pm.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: Tertulia in Spanish. L-112, 1 pm.

BLOOD DRIVE: For those working on or interested in working on collecting gifts, Room 407 of Union, 1 pm.

CAMERA CLUB: Instruction in negative developing, Darkroom, 11-12 am.

UKRAINIAN CLUB: General meeting, Union Room 457, 1 pm.

RIFLE CLUB: Meeting, Gym, 7 pm.

Saturday

HILLEL: Welcome Hack Dance, Snowdon YMHA, 5500 Westbury Ave., 8:30 pm. Music of Johnny Marks and the New Roddick Singers. Membership registration at door. Paid members' escorts 50¢.

RADIO McGILL: CFCF-FM 92.5 mc. Weekly Newsmagazine will discuss Bladen Commission Report, 8 pm.

Sunday

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Soccer and football practice. Attendance compulsory. Upper Field, 10-12 am.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Soccer match vs Sir George Williams Society. All welcome.

WEST INDIAN AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

A Conference on West Indian Affairs will be held at the Social Centre of the University of Montreal tonight and tomorrow. The theme of the Conference will be "The Shaping of the Future of the West Indies".

The programme begins at 7:30 pm and tonight's activities will be culminated with a dance at 10 pm.

Tomorrow delegates will hear addresses from 10 am-5 pm, followed by a dinner in Redpath Hall at 8:30 pm.

Erratum

In yesterday's *Daily* Alf Stenberg was referred to as "Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada". His title is "Student Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada."

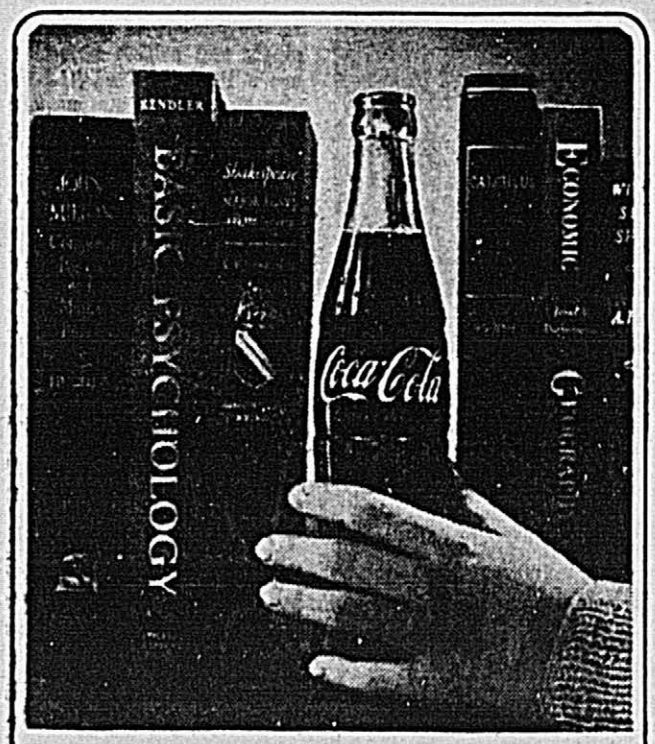
LUCY: "You mean you REALLY don't know what the ASUS O.H.D. is?"

CHARLEY BROWN: "Good Grief, Lucy, you're making me neurotic. What is the ASUS O.H.D.?"

LUCY: "Only a Select Few know now, Charley Brown, but soon Everyone will!" SUFFER! (Ha! Ha!)







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ISA Festival fosters spirit through multicultural forum

"Peace Through Understanding" is the theme of the International Festival, being planned by the International Students' Association.

The aim of the week-long festival, which will begin Saturday, October 30, is to foster the spirit of international awareness by providing a forum for the many cultures represented at McGill.

The festival will open with a flag-raising ceremony and the crowning of the festival queen, followed by an open-air international folk dance, a reception at the Union, and a dinner to be hosted by one of McGill's national clubs.

Other attractions include a folk song festival, a feature-length international film, and a variety show presenting folk tales and legends from other countries.

The Festival will stage a debate on the topic: Resolved that United Nations should be remodelled as a world federal government. It ends on November 6 with a banquet and a ball in the evening.

Aside from these special activities, the ISA will show midday films, and national clubs will serve dinners and show exhibits in the Union.

Jagan speaks in Montreal

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, controversial ex-premier of British Guiana and outspoken critic of US policy in Southeast Asia and Latin America, will address students in L-132 at noon.

Dr. Jagan is in Montreal before going to the teach-in at Toronto. Part of the mammoth talkfest is scheduled to be piped to McGill from 1 pm until 4 pm Saturday.

Jagan has charged that the racial strife in British Guiana has been inspired by outside business interests opposed to his platform of social reform.

British Guiana is of interest to Canadians inasmuch as its giant bauxite deposits are exploited by the Demerara Bauxite Company, a Canadian company affiliated with the Aluminium Corporation of Canada which is a subsidiary of Aluminium Company of Canada, the giant US monopoly controlled by the Mellon group.

Hamilton to speak at PCs meeting

Former Tory cabinet minister Alvin Hamilton will speak to an open meeting of the Progressive Conservative Club today at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom.

Hamilton, a member of Parliament for Qu'Apelle, Saskatchewan, served as Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Minister of Agriculture.

His speech today is expected to deal with free education and its relation to the national economy.

Open House to hold mock court

Alleged wife-killer faces trial

A rifle was the plaything of a father and daughter. While they were fixing its sight, the gun discharged and killed the man's wife. Is he guilty of manslaughter?

The accused claims that the shooting was an accident and that he did not know the gun was loaded; the Crown contends that he is guilty of gross negligence and will try to disprove his plea.

This case has been taken from the records of the Court of Queen's Bench and will be put before a mock court during Open House. The counsellors, all third year law students, will be Gerald Nemiroff and Jean-Paul Hubert for the crown and William Fraiberg and Arthur Campeau for the defence.

The nine witnesses will also be law students, as will the foreman of the jury. The remainder of the jury will be selected from the audience. The judge, who has yet to be chosen, will be from the Quebec criminal courts.

Quasi-realistic trial

The procedure will follow that of an actual trial as closely as possible. As in a real trial, exhibits will be filed and witnesses sworn in.

The Mock Trial will take place Friday, October 15 at 3 pm, in the Leacock Auditorium. Admission is free.

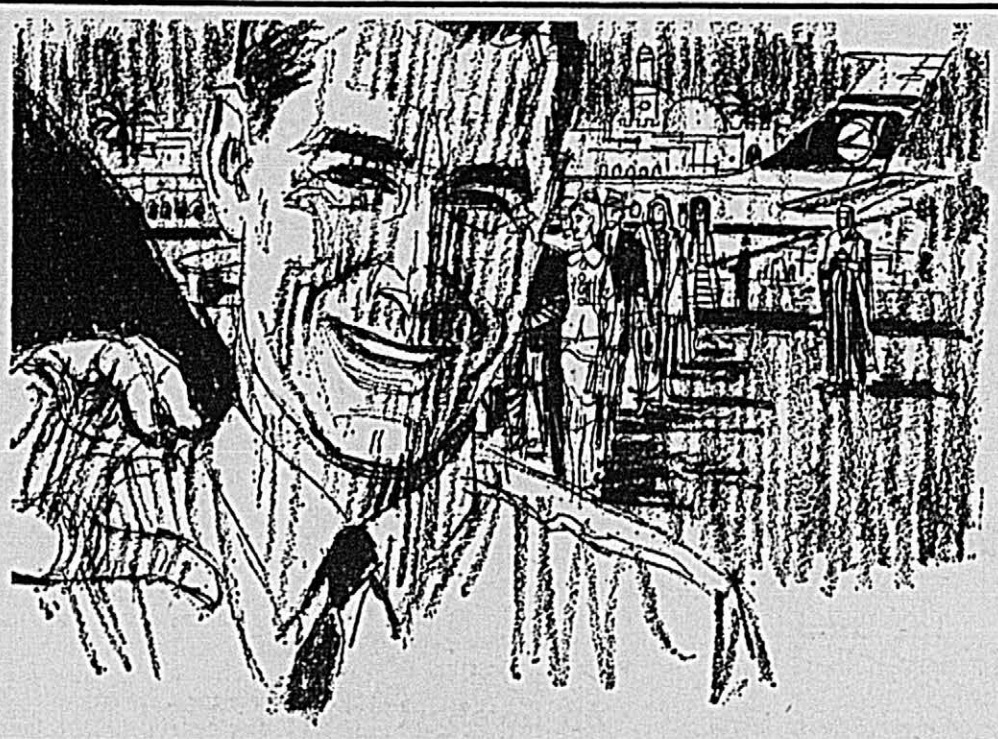
RESIDENCE ELECTIONS

Newton Gordon was acclaimed President of McConnell Hall yesterday, and Henry Stolzman was elected Treasurer, also by acclamation.

With only one nominee for each of the two elective positions, the election was quiet compared with last year's banner-waving girls-and-parties campaign.

Douglas Hall elected its Executive last January. The members are: Norman Rae, President; Richard Neil, Treasurer; Dave Richardson, Secretary; Bob Daum, Social Chairman; Pat Griffith, Athletics Chairman; and Lester Currie, Sid de Jong, and Brian Murphy, Members-at-large.

Election results for the other residences will appear in a future Daily.



Today Montreal

Next week Marrakesh

A mining career opens new worlds

Someone told him the Canadian mining industry couldn't get enough mining engineers, geologists, mineralogists. He looked into it and discovered there were five good jobs for every graduate in mining and mineralogy.

Mining engineering was his choice. Between university sessions he saw mines and mining methods first hand – and got paid for it. Later, the company he joined indulged his desire to travel. He did exploration work in the Canadian Shield and the Peace, met a girl at a convention in Helsinki and married her in Cape Town. They have a house in Vancouver near the company's head office, and the family will put down roots there.

A mining career opened a whole new way of life for him. He's a man on the move and he likes it.

Find out more about a career in mining. The opportunities are broad and rewarding. Direct your enquiries to:

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LECTURES CANCELLED

Lectures will be cancelled on Monday, October 11, Thanksgiving Day.

Because of Open House, all lectures and laboratory periods in Arts and Science and Engineering will be cancelled on Friday, October 15, Lectures in other faculties will be cancelled after 12 noon. In all faculties, lectures will be cancelled all day Saturday, October 16.

McGILL TV

When the Redmen take to the field this Saturday afternoon, they will be starting their second home season to be carried live by McGill TV.

Bob Bowker will again direct the all-student TV crew. Assisting him will be Paul Peterson describing the play-by-play and ex-Redmen Coach Bill Bewley handling the colour announcing.

The game will be carried on Channel 9 by Cable TV. Those who do not have their own Cable outlet, may see it in the Union Main Floor Lounge.

BLOOD DRIVE

Blood Drive in conjunction with a local Yamaha dealer, is offering 30 tickets (or doubles for 15 couples) to the movie "How to Stuff A Wild Bikini". Simply answer the following question: "Which Montreal company has donated the two Yahama motorcycles as First Prizes to the McGill Blood Drive?"

The contest is open until Tuesday Oct. 12. Write your name, address, and phone number on a piece of paper. Entries may be deposited in the ballot box bearing the Red Cross at the switchboard on the main floor of the Union.

OLD McGILL

Brett Maxwell, editor-in-chief of *Old McGill*, has announced that the sales campaign for the annual will be intensified. The major promotional activity will be a display of annuals from various American universities in a van near Roddick Gates.

The stepped-up campaign is the result of the disappointing sales to date. Maxwell said that it was depressing to have a total subscription of less than 2500 in a university with an enrolment of more than 12,000. He remarked that most American university annuals had compulsory subscription, while *Old McGill* has to rely entirely on sales made during the campaign.

Sales will close next Thursday.

WUSHBE

Today is the last opportunity students will have to claim money and unsold books from WUSHBE. Books and money can be picked up in Room 123 of the Union between 12 and 2 pm. The Women's Union reports that $900.32 is still to be returned.

HYDE PARK

The Debating Union will hold the first instalment of its second annual series of Hyde Park debates today at 1 pm in front of the Three Bares on the Lower Campus.

NOVICE DEBATING

The concluding lecture in the Debating Union's series for novice debaters will take place today at 1 pm in L-26. Ronald Berger will speak on "Rebuttal".

McGILL DAILY

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA
Fifty-Fifth year of publication

OCTOBER 8, 1965

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STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

lemme tell you, the guy who said thursday desks ain't no fun wasn't kidding! oh, well . . . as the great-guy-philosopher once said, what the heck (?) check that. on hand for the fiasco were maureen, peter, thelma, malcolm, don, scott, grant, vicki, laurie, bob, danny, cynthia de la cigare, henry and not-so-kibitzer vic. sports: john, mary-ann, lawrence-gerald. photo: julian and pat. while slot-man BOB rides into the sunset MIDNIGHT MARC sweats over page proofs. note to the rod in nyc: blessings and kind thoughts appreciated, happy founder's day. magnum excursion to queen's slaughter leaves office saturday at 1 pm.

The need for bilingualism

One of the resolutions which came out of the McGill Conference on Student Affairs last month points out a serious shortcoming in the University's curriculum and urges the Students' Society to correct it. Specifically, the resolution asks the Students' Society to provide a beginners' French course, so that foreign students will be able to communicate with French Canadians and to appreciate their culture. If the students act on the resolution, they will be making a vital contribution to the integration of foreign students in Quebec.

For the foreign students, the establishment of a beginners' French course would be an important opportunity which should not be missed. Recently, at a UNESCO conference of education directors, a resolution urging all countries to teach a second language was passed. In Canada we find the rare situation of two co-existing cultures. It would be a profitable investment if all foreign students, most of whom can only speak English, could find some time to learn a second language.

There are various ways in which the Students' Society can implement this MCSA resolution. It can either request the assistance of the French Department or take full responsibility of the course itself. Apparently the French Department at one point intended to start a French beginners' course this year, but as far as we know, no such course has been started. It is up to the Students' Society to explore the possibility of active co-operation from the French Department. If this attempt fails, the Society may have to take full responsibility for the course. This will require the services of research or senior students in French, who are able to give some time for the teaching. The quality and the returns from this French course will be very important. Only those students who are qualified to teach French should be appointed.

Ideally every foreign student registered at McGill will be eligible to enrol for this course without paying extra fees, no matter what degree he is studying for. This will encourage every eligible student to enrol, and will not close the doors to students who could not afford extra fees. On the other hand, Scholarship students may be able to afford extra fees if they are paid by the awarding authorities. In such case, Departments of Studies at McGill will be asked to support the applications of such Scholarship students, even though the French course is not part of their programme of studies.

The advantages that will accrue on the introduction of a French beginners' course are immense. We hope that the Students' Society will be able to do something about it.

LETTERS

Too Young To Know

Dear Sir,

I would like to comment on the letter to the Editor written by Sara Collinson, B.A. 1, in the *Daily* of yesterday. Sara is too young to know what she is talking about. What she needs is a civilized African to educate her on what she needs to know. It is shameful to find that in 1965 a young girl in the modern and civilized age could expose her thought barriers in such a distasteful manner.

The view of Sara is probably the view of the white minority in Rhodesia. The Africans are not opposed to white Rhodesians who want to settle in Rhodesia. What the Africans want is that independence for Rhodesia must be on the basis of elementary principles of democracy — One Man, One Vote — the principle of universal adult suffrage. Throughout my studies abroad, I have been taught that the majority shall rule the minority but that the rights of the minority shall be guaranteed. I will advise Sara to read more books so as to understand the definitions of "democracy", and the "Government of the People by the People". I can help Sara in the proper selection of books if she wants me to.

The trouble with the white minority in Rhodesia is that it cannot adapt itself to the idea of being ruled by the African majority. Because of this fact, the white minority has deliberately kept education away from the African majority. The white minority is afraid of an educated, literate and civilised African majority.

For the information of Sara, Tanzania is not a communist country. Tanzania is a country where a One Party System is practised, where there is one man, one vote. It is wrong education if anything which is not a two party or three party system is considered communism. My advice to Sara is that she should face her studies; I am sure that by the time she finishes her studies she will know better, May the voice of advice not fall on deaf ears.

And now an open question to Sara: Do you want me to teach my people that the minority shall rule the majority?

O.O. Ogunbanwo, L.L.M. 2

A World Well-Ordered

Dear Sir,

Sara Collinson's piece of inverted anthropology in which she rationalizes apartheid is interesting.

I can't speak for Miss Collinson, but I'm a child of the Dirty Thirties, so I don't recall decimating Indians or establishing reservations. And it seems that a lot of Indians are content to remain on reservations to preserve their culture. From history, I find that one reason for their decimation was their refusal to accept the blessed enlightenment which the fathers of the Inquisition wished to inculcate among the tribes; some of the warlike tribes merely gave the Jesuits a taste of their own medicine.

Miss Collinson's letter continues in a flurry of inanities and non-sequiturs, to wit: that because the whites in North America stole the Indians' land, gave them rotgut booze in swap for good furs, disrupted their tribal customs and introduced them to syphilis, this makes 20th-Century Canadians sinners who must not cast stones; that the white Africans have a right to do likewise to the true natives of that continent in the name of "civilisation" (good g r a c i o u s me!); that if the whites don't take over, the "communists" will (what colours do these little bogeymen come in these days?). Truly, the world is well-ordered for Miss Collinson. It comes in White, Black and Communist.

I'm glad to hear her admit that the whites have fast disappeared off the map of Africa. To the Negroes who have been oppressed and massacred by these whites, it isn't fast enough. Not all Negroes think this way, and not all whites think like Miss Collinson. Those who have come to establish a heritage for all people regardless of colour or religious belief I have been told are welcome to stay. As for those who came to establish a heritage of hitlerism, they will probably rue the day they ever came at all.

And let's not hear any nonsense about how civilized we Caucasians are. Just pick up any daily paper.

T.M. Marshall

The Land He Has Killed For

Dear Sir,

As a citizen of South Africa I would like to applaud and venerate Miss Collinson's stand on a section of South Africa (or any part of Africa) for the whites. Of course it should be white dominated, how can there be any doubt? The white man has 'built' South Africa for his purposes. Over the last hundred years he has trampled over the Bantu, killed thousands of South Africa's tribesmen — Zulu, Masai, Basutu have all fallen and been defeated before his desire for a 'homeland'. Is he to be denied his despotic control of the land he has killed for?

Consider the odds: The Bantu outnumbers the white in a ratio of 5:1, yet the white has managed to suppress five men for the comfort of the one superior white man.

It is often argued that the white *has* to control South Africa, for how can the "illiterate, uneducated, primitive majority" run the country? However, one tends to forget that we have KEPT the Bantu ignorant; we don't *want* him to control so we must keep him helpless. In a way this is done similar to the American Indian Reserve, except that where the Indian is allowed to leave his reserve and become a citizen, we *force* our natives to stay on their kraals (Bantu villages).

Yes, we have fought valiantly, underhandedly, employing psychology to preserve South Africa, so that now our 'master race' can sit on its own separate benches, drink from its own separate water fountains and ride in its own separate busses, uninhibited by an inferior race. We can be decadent in cities in which the majority is not allowed to live, only work (for us). We can now stand up proudly and say, "WE have shaped South Africa to suit us, the white, and to suit no one else!"

Robin A. Kuritzky, B.Sc. 1

An Excellent Reason

Dear Sir,

Miss Collinson's defence of white supremacy is not only shocking, but lacks every element of reason. On one hand, she says that the "white colonialists" civilized Africa; while on the other she alludes to "an illiterate, uneducated, primitive majority." She admits to this majority that it is "their country". How can Miss Collinson say that Africa is civilized with its majority in that condition?

She further comments that "when the Whites have been forced out, the Communists will step in." This is irrelevant: her c o n c e r n should be with WHY the Whites might be forced out. An excellent reason has already been given: the majority is illiterate and uneducated, and is actively encouraged to remain so!

Of course, there has been hardship and massacre in North America; no human being can pride himself on killing. But should these facts J U S T I F Y Miss Collinson's thinking?

Sandy Walker, B.Sc. 4

Who Are We?

Dear Sir,

"Why not a "Band of white supremacy" across Africa, Miss Collinson? The reason is found in your very own words. You state that the white minority should be allowed to treat the native majority of Africa as they please because our ancestors, in settling this country, mistreated an Indian minority. Please Miss Collinson, tell me when the mistakes of one nation have justified the crimes of another.

Of course the near genocide of the Indian people by my ancestors was a crime. Probably our present treatment of them may be criminal and yet you present one crime as an excuse for a much greater one. I have yet to see the Indians complaining of being ruled by a people who are a minority in their own country.

You state that the natives are an illiterate, uneducated, primitive majority. Indeed they are uneducated for in many places an education is being denied to them. And why is an education denied them? Could it be that once educated they would be that much nearer to the independence that they desire? Perish the thought!

Frankly, Miss Collinson, I sympathize with you. I too might fight to preserve the status quo when those I hold in bondage have the memory of the Belgian whip and South African prisons. What could I do in this situation. Could I help the native, could I speak out for him. In South Africa many of those who have spoken are in jail or under house arrest. Who are you and I to risk that for a black man.

F.L. Bradley

NOW



(AP WIREPHOTO)

American paratroopers move through the jungle during a search for Viet Cong Guerillas.

The End of Controversy

It has become fashionable to discuss the end of ideology as an accomplished fact of American life. However, on the basis of U.S. experience in Vietnam, it would be more accurate to conclude that there has been an end to ideological controversy rather than to ideology itself.

The Vietnam story underscores the total commitment of dominant American political and press circles to the ideology of modern welfare capitalism. The cold war years seem to have reinforced a consensus in America about the politics of the good life — a politics based on a private economy regulated and primed by a government committed to increasing the efficiency of that economy and providing equal opportunity for its citizens to enjoy its fruits.

There is considerable dispute and confusion about the specifics of this politics, but at the core are "big" or organizing theories about the structure of society that are as much an "ideology" as is found in its Communist rival. And, like the Communists, we think our "big" ideas to be universally applicable.

It is sometimes claimed that ours is a commitment to peaceful change and theirs a commitment to violent revolution. But it should be obvious by now that ideologies that are in power will always be concerned for peace and respect for the rules they have created, while ideologies out of power must stress the opposite. This was the case in Vietnam: first the French were dominant, and the Communists out of power were interested in violating the rules that assured French domination. By 1954, the Communists had won, and at Geneva they were able to write a new set of rules. But the United States, interested in reasserting its ideology, broke these rules and succeeded in establishing Diem in power. At that point the rebel reappeared, this time in the form of the Viet Cong.

In my examination of the American mass media for this report I found no instance where a "Communist" could be described as altruistic or genuinely committed to the well-being of his fellow-man. If individual Communists appeared to be so it was because they were being deceptive or were themselves deceived by higher-ups who better fitted our image of the Communist. The idea that Communist or Viet Minh rule under Ho Chi Minh might be better for the Vietnamese than any alternative political system has never been really examined in the United States because it is unthinkable. And although it was often admitted that a good portion of the Vietnamese population seemed to have this idea (Eisenhower thought it might be 80 per cent), it has never been seriously suggested that this view is worthy of any respect by Americans. Rather it has been attributed to the ignorance of the peasants and the effectiveness of Viet Cong propaganda or their terror or to the thesis that the Vietnamese do not understand the true and inevitable nature of Communism and that Americans, who do, have the responsibility of containing communism wherever it might spread.

One of the problems in the overprotection of ideology is that it tends to become flabby or meaningless. The consensus that obtained in the United States during the cold war years, aided by the systematic purging from American life of all those suspected of harboring sympathies toward Communism, has suffered from not being seriously challenged internally. Big ideas, as well as little ones, lose their vitality when they are not systematically challenged — a truth acknowledged by Mao Tse-tung as well as by John Stuart Mill.

With over-protection, a soft rot sets in that erodes what is best in the dominant ideas. The idea of aiding defenseless people against aggression is noble, but if it degenerates into stopping a people from having the system they want in the name of preserving their freedom it is a "betrayal of the revolution," be it the American or the Russian. The idea of American professors using American goods in a program of economic development to help a hungry people remain free is noble, but the activities of the Michigan State University team in passing shotguns to the secret police represents a degeneration of that ideal.

Throughout the past ten years, many specific criticisms of U.S. policy in Vietnam have been voiced in the mass media — some implicit and some direct — but almost all of them have been quibbles in relation to the basic policy. Many facts that should have been uncomfortable for that policy were presented — facts about Diem's terror, Viet Cong popularity, and so on — but they failed to produce a real political issue because they were not linked together to provide a confrontation with the "big idea" behind the policy. The end of ideological controversy, in this area of foreign policy, meant the end of serious dialogue. It was because the dominant idea did not meet with such a confrontation, even though it was wrong, that it went on from one absurdity to another, each based on erroneous assumptions about the nature of communism in Vietnam, the needs of Vietnamese society, American goals there, and the need of American society for security.

Serious dialogue alone can keep alive the basic nerves of a democratic society — in fact, of any healthy society — for in the modern world, where masses of people are inevitably involved with, and affected by, public policies, a society cannot remain healthy if the important policies are solely the business of various elites. This is not merely a matter of ideology, but rather of the mechanics of power and the tone of a society. If the nerves of a people are dead and their political vitality sapped, the ideals of communism are no more possible than those of liberal capitalism.

In Eastern Europe, Soviet communism became involved in a ludicrous situation that presents it with continued instability and turmoil and has stained the ideology of communism. Writing about Hungary, Albert Camus created the phrase "socialism of the gallows" to describe the low point of an ideology that claimed to lead a civilization. But must we not also speak of the United States involvement in Vietnam in terms of a "democracy of the gallows"?

The "Miracle" Collapses

In 1959 the "miracle" bubble of Vietnam burst; it had been nothing more than a miracle of public relations. In the spring of that year the correspondent for the Wall Street Journal (April 2, 1959) took an accounting of the miracle and concluded: " . . . the accomplishment, so far, rests on American aid. Without that aid there would be no Vietnam!" In July of 1959, Albert M. Colegrove, a veteran Scripps-Howard reporter, went to Vietnam and came back with the "dirt" on the traditionally vulnerable foreign program. When reported to the two and one-half million readers of the newspaper chain, it created a stir. Colegrove was primarily concerned with "waste" in the program —unnecessary freezers for Americans, excessive allowances, graft—and was outraged that military vehicles were unaccounted for and that Americans lived in villas with an excessive number of servants.

Colegrove was summoned to Washington for a hearing before the Mansfield Subcommittee, accompanied by his publisher. Colegrove in no way disputed the basis of the American program; he agreed that we were needed there to protect the freedom of the Vietnamese against the Communist intruders. The closest he came to criticism of the purposes was when he said:

After several years we keep talking about the courageous government and I'll grant you that they are courageous. But it is four or five long years since the crises there . . . After several years of American aid and alleged guidance, Vietnam still has the same problem as bad as ever.

After a battery of questions, some of which challenged his mental competence and his patriotism, Colegrove tried to get back into the mainstream:

I do not think there is any doubt but what the main mission . . . has been accomplished. It is just the cost which I question . . .I think that the present government of Vietnam is—well, I think it is a miracle that it exists; that it has overcome almost unbelievable obstacles; that we can be thankful that President Diem moved into that situation when he did.

The next major critical note in the dialogue was struck by William J. Lederer and Eugene Burdick in **The Ugly American**: Uncle Sam was too bureaucratic and tended to get involved in grandiose projects of economic development that never reached the people. The solution proposed by the authors was to let more "average common-sense" Americans loose to impart their know-how to the natives. But the real problem in Vietnam was the opposite — the U.S. had not invested in serious programs of economic development — and the strangest thing about the novel is that it wholly ignored the military nature of the foreign aid program.

The Ugly American is pure American homespun. In it, there are no serious political revolutions, but only misunderstandings caused by stuffed shirts and bureaucrats who get in the way of the good guys who are out to destroy evil. It is comic-book politics and its central hero is a Steve Canyon type named Col. Hillindale. Yet this gross over-simplification of foreign policy was accepted as serious social criticism, as proof of the healthiness of a democratic society. Millions of people, including President Eisenhower, accepted what was in essence an irrelevant critique. For Col. Hillindale was said to have been patterned after the real life Col. Lansdale, who had been one of the men most responsible for getting the United States involved in Vietnam. The model for the hero **The Ugly American** had helped shape the very program the book derided.

The tarnishing of Diem's "image" in the United States was accompanied by signs of serious disintegration in Vietnam itself. Diem was aware of what this sort of discontent might mean in estranging the United States. He knew that his government could not survive if the massive aid program were cut off. And he concluded he would have to base his appeal on the issue of anti-communism. This emphasis had been made clear when Diem and Chiang Kai-shek, exchanging visits, chose the occasion of Diem's visit to Formosa, on January 29, 1960, to issue the following joint statement, as reported in **The New York Times** of January 30:

. . . It is the earnest hope of the two Chiefs of State that the temporary lull existing in the European scene will not lure the Free World off its guard, particularly in the Far East and Southeast Asia, where threat of aggression persists as long as the Chinese mainland remains under the yoke of International Communism. The aid received by the free Asian countries on the periphery of or in the path of aggression from the Communist bloc should therefore not be reduced, but should be further strengthened so as to enable them to meet effectively both the overt and covert Communist action.

Earlier, the Diem regime had played down the Communist threat. Its boast was that it had restored security to the countryside. But now, with the "Communist danger" the basis for assuring continued American aid, the "secure" countryside suddenly was overrun with "Communist terrorists".

This shift in the official line created some confusion. In June of 1959, for example, Senator Mansfield at a Senate committee meeting had quoted the statement of Major General Myers, formerly Deputy Chief of the U.S. Mission in Vietnam, that the Viet Cong in the South were " . . . gradually nibbled away until they ceased to be a major menace to the government. In fact, estimates at the time of my departure indicated that there was a very limited number of hostile individuals under arms in the country. Two territorial regiments, reinforced occasionally by one or two regular army regiments, were able to cope with their depredations".

This statement had been made on April 17, 1959, and U.S. Ambassador Dubrow attested to its accuracy

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THE FOUR ARTICLES ON THESE PAGES — TWO WRITTEN BY MCGILL STUDENTS, TWO REPRINTED FROM ROBERT SCHEER'S "HOW THE UNITED STATES GOT INVOLVED IN VIET NAM" — COMPLETE NOW'S CRASH COURSE ON VIET NAM. THE ARTICLES WE HAVE PRINTED FOR THE LAST THREE WEEKS HAVE BEEN INTENDED TO SERVE AS BACKGROUND FOR, AND TO SUPPLEMENT, THE INTERNATIONAL TEACH-IN ON VIET NAM, WHICH BEGINS TONIGHT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND TOMORROW AT MCGILL. FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE TEACH-IN APPEARS ELSEWHERE IN THE DAILY.

The Miracle Collapses . . .

(Continued from page 6)

as late as June, 1959. It was soon to be contradicted by reports such as the one in **The New York Times** of October 31, 1959: "A top-level Vietnamese source said today that the two-week-long campaign [in the southernmost province] had resulted in the killing of about 300 Communists and the capture of 400. He said an additional 700 had surrendered and an undetermined number had been wounded".

In an attempt to explain such discrepancies, Diem's officials, during 1960, began to expound the theory of continual Communist aggression from the North. It was said that Communist agents from the North terrorized the villagers into joining their cause and that whole companies of well-armed invaders were arriving in the South, having traveled over the "Ho Chi Minh Trail". This was to become the basis, during the Kennedy Administration, for greater U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and for bombing raids across the border under President Johnson. But there is little evidence from the critical period 1959-60 to support such a contention.

Observations that ran counter to the official line were provided by a RAND Corporation researcher, George K. Tanham, who traveled in South Vietnam during 1960 in an effort to evaluate the guerrilla fighting that had developed. In his 1961 book, **Communist Revolutionary Warfare**, he reported:

The so-called Ho Chi Minh trail is no more than a series of paths that run north and south through the mountains and are not suitable for large arms shipments . . . To judge by equipment and arms that have been captured from the Communists, they have been fighting largely with home-made weapons and with such material of French and American make as they have been able to steal or capture.

Tanham concluded his book with the following paragraph:

However, the crucial fact today is that the Communists are arousing the people to fight and work for them. It is easy but wrong to attribute their success solely to terrorist methods. They are systematically creating the "sea" that Mao thought essential for military success and eventual political control. Diem has been unable to win popular support either on a nationalist basis or with personal loyalty as a motivating force. Until his government has the active and continuing support of the Vietnamese masses and the troops, all the economic and military aid in the world, though it may delay it, will not halt the Communist advance.

An account of this period was also provided by Philippe Devillers, a French writer on Vietnamese history, in an article in the **China Quarterly** for January-March, 1962. Devillers argued that the Communists in the South entered the fight against Diem reluctantly, not on orders from Hanoi or Peking but in response to the terror campaign that Diem had conducted against former members of the Viet Nam in the countryside from the time he first assumed power in 1954. "The insurrection", Devillers wrote, "existed before the Communists decided to take part, and they were simply forced to join in. And even among the Communists the initiative did not originate in Hanoi, but from the grassroots, where the people were literally driven to take up arms in self-defense".

Devillers has been one of the most consistently accurate commentators on Vietnamese affairs, but this thesis has barely entered public discussion in the United States on Vietnam policy. Edgar Snow did incorporate much of Devillers' argument in the chapter on Vietnam in his book, **The Other Side of the River**, as did Oliver E. Clubb, Jr. in **The United States and the Sino-Soviet Bloc in Southeast Asia**, but they have been minority voices, largely unheeded.

At the end of April, 1960, eighteen Vietnamese nobles, including a number of former ministers, petitioned Diem to liberalize his regime. According to **The New York Times** of April 29, "The petition said continual arrests had filled prisons to overflowing and asserted that a swollen Government bureaucracy was corrupt and inefficient". The petitioners were conservative men, well-known for their strong anti-communism and past ties with the French administration. It was striking that they felt called upon to warn Diem publicly that his policies would soon give rise to "soaring waves of hatred and resentment of a terribly suffering peo-

(Continued on page 9)

The Geneva Agreements

Everyone involved in the war in Vietnam publicly favours what they call negotiation. Both sides say that they want to return to the principles of the Geneva agreements of 1954. No one mentions what the agreements said, tries to understand why they failed, or indeed questions whether agreements signed (or, as we shall see, not signed), over ten years ago, in a very different context, are really suitable as a basis for settlement.

At the time of the Geneva conference of 1964, the Viet Minh had won a bitter war to drive the French from Vietnam, with Dien Bien Phu as the climax. The war had started in 1946, when the French returned to their colonies after the Second World War. The people of Vietnam had rebelled against the cruel mastery of the French long before anyone had ever heard of a Chinese Communist, indeed long before the Russian revolution of 1917. It is easy to understand why Ho Chi Minh was a national hero, and General Eisenhower could make his famous estimate that Ho could win 80% of the vote in a free election. The Viet Minh controlled large amounts of territory below the 17th parallel, and almost all the country above that line.

The Geneva conference was chaired jointly by the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, with the other participants being the United States, the Peoples' Republic of China, Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam, the Viet Minh and France. The official combatants were, of course, France and the Viet Minh, but the United States was already involved, some sources estimating that it was paying about 80 per cent of the French military budget in 1954.

The conference ultimately produced an "Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam" in 47 articles and an Appendix. These provided for a cease fire and a temporary division of the country into two parts, with the division being set at the 17th parallel. To quote from the agreement, "The military demarcation line is provisional and should not in any way be considered as constituting a political or territorial boundary." The country was to be reunified after elections. To quote again, "So far as Vietnam is concerned, the settlement of political problems, effected on the basis of respect for the principle of independence, unity and territorial integrity, shall permit the Vietnamese people to enjoy fundamental freedoms guaranteed by democratic institutions established as a result of free general elections by secret ballot... General elections shall be held in July, 1956, under the supervision of an international Supervisory Commission..." Article 14 provided that the people should be free to choose which half of the country they wanted to live in, and obliged the local authorities to help people to move to the other sector if they wanted to. In addition, reprisals against persons or property were forbidden. Other clauses prevented the introduction of war materials, and the setting-up of new military bases. Foreign bases were explicitly banned in the following words, "no military base under the control of a foreign state may be established in the regrouping zone of either party; the two parties shall ensure that the zones assigned to them do not adhere to any military alliance and are not to be used for the resumption of hostilities or to further an aggressive policy".

All participants at the conference with the exception of the United States signed these agreements. For the US, Walter Bedell Smith submitted a separate declaration that his government would "refrain from the use of force to disturb the agreements" and would view "any renewal of the aggression in violation of the aforesaid agreements with grave concern and as seriously threatening international peace and security."

Many people have wondered why the Viet Minh signed such an agreement which caused them to give up much dearly gained ground below the 17th parallel, when the United States would not sign. Bernard B. Fall, writing in "The New York Times Magazine" of May 2 1965 (in a good article which has served as my major source), speculates that the Viet Minh signed as a result of combined Soviet and Chinese pressure, expecting that South Vietnam would collapse.

(Continued on page 12)

The International Commission

The history of Viet Nam as it is known today starts with the battle of Dienbienphu in 1954. In the same year the International Supervisory Commission of Indo-China was set up in Geneva with a view to a settlement on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, unity and territorial integrity.

Specifically, the three members (Canada, India and Poland) were appointed to supervise and control in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, with each of the three providing approximately one hundred persons.

From the beginning the Commission reports numerous complaints of violations by and from North and South Viet Nam. By 1961 the country had become hopelessly divided with little or no hope of reunification. In a special report dated 2 June 1962, the Truce Commission stated that "armed and unarmed personnel, arms, munitions and other supplies had been sent from North Viet Nam into South Viet Nam with the object of supporting, organizing and carrying out hostile activities, including armed attacks, directed against the armed forces and administration of South Viet Nam; that the North Vietnamese authorities had allowed their zone to be used for inciting, encouraging and supporting hostile activities in the South aimed at the overthrow of the administration in South Vietnam." (**Annual Report 1962 Can. Dept of External Affairs.**)

One of the strongest protests in the conflict occurs in the 1964 Annual Report of the Department of External Affairs (Canada), as follows: "Political instability has been directly related to continuing Viet Cong insurgency and, in the Canadian view, a root cause of the prolonged crisis in Viet Nam has remained the determination of North Viet Nam to interfere in the affairs of South Viet Nam."

From the short summary above one can observe that the tasks of the commission (or its duties of supervision and control as per the Geneva agreement), have been reduced to near absurdity.

From personal observations — I visited both North and South Viet Nam during the Laotian upheaval of 1959 - 60 — the following points are raised: (a) North Viet Nam denied permission to the Commission's control team to proceed in the vicinity of the Dienbienphu and Sonla-Nasam airfields located in the Laotian Vietnamese border, to observe and end the border intrusions. (b) Inspections of the off-shore islands between Haiphong and the 17th parallel were continuously denied by the North Vietnamese authorities although the requests were made several days in advance. (c) This inability of the commission to control any areas suspected of clandestine operations by either party (North or South Viet Nam) was and is one of the main weaknesses in the Geneva agreement. (d) The repeated attacks and subversive activities by the Vietcong in South Viet Nam were and are the raison d'etre of the South Viet Nam forces looking for help to United States for self-defense.

Conclusions:

It is felt that the United Nations should have appointed a permanent command in Viet Nam as early as 1959 to safeguard territorial independence and sovereignty of the countries involved (including Laos and Cambodia).

Since it is unlikely that North Viet Nam would ever accept UN troops within its territory, the majority of UN troops could be located south of the 17th parallel with an effectively demilitarized zone 20 miles deep, extending to the Thailand border and the Mekong on the west.

The United Nations has already achieved a prestigious record in support of several countries of the world; why not in Viet Nam?

This article was submitted to Now by Omer Levesque, an Air Adviser to the International Commission in Indo-China in 1959-60. M. Levesque received his BA from McGill in 1948; he is currently in first year law here.

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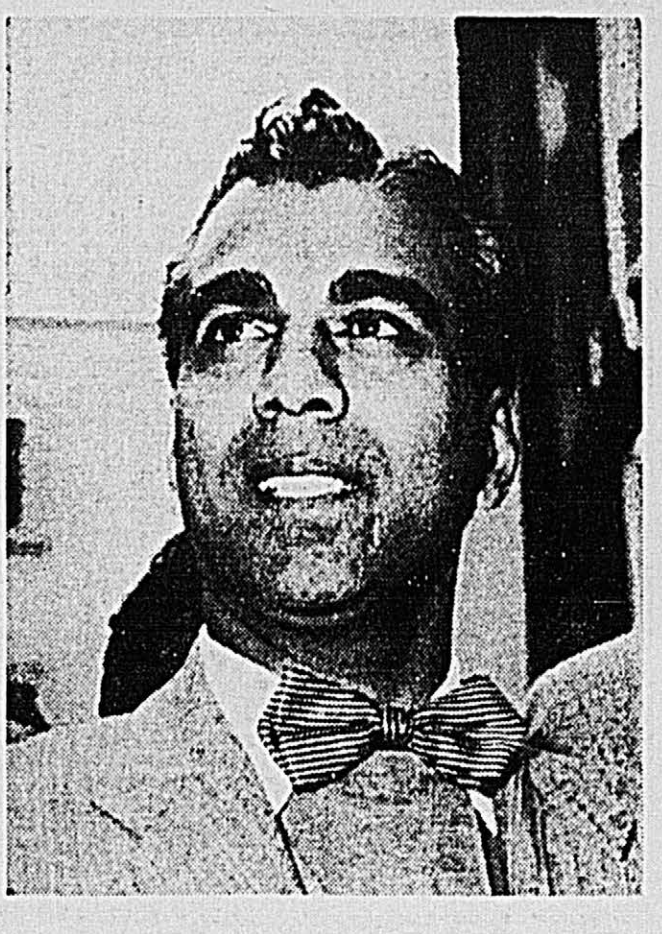
Application forms may be obtained from the Students' Council Office and must be returned to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society by 4 pm Friday, October 16.

Conrad Winn

Director, Information Bureau

Students' Society

THE SEARCH FOR FREEDOM



(Cheddi Jagan is a small, nervous man. He is extremely handsome with greying hair and a habit of playing with his shoelaces as he talks. I interviewed him in his hotel, about one hour after his arrival in Canada from British Guiana. He was surrounded by West Indian students, mainly from Sir George Williams. Not all of them were friendly but Dr. Jagan was obviously delighted to see them. "How come you fellows drifted out here?" he asked. They said, "Oh, we just drifted . . .")

Q. Why are you here?

A. Well, the general topic at the teach-in is "Response and Revolution" and since we in British Guiana have suffered the same fate as many Latin American countries, I suppose they thought I might have something to contribute.

Q. Have you seen the latest results of the elections in Brazil?

A. Yes. And I may say that I am very pleased because it shows that liberal forces are still very powerful there.

Q. You don't think that the last popular uprising there was in fact, popular? (At this point there was a good deal of laughter from the students).

Q. What are your immediate attitudes to Canada? I mean you must be very much aware of the Canadian fact inasmuch as there is a direct economic link between Canada and British Guiana because of the export of bauxite and so on.

A. Yes, Canada means bauxite all right but as far as my immediate reaction is concerned I tend to think that all the Canadian companies are part of the Mellon interests anyway. That is to say, I think of Canada not so much as a country but rather as an entity which is coming increasingly under the tentacles of United States imperialism. Canada is beginning to feel the backwash of a movement which is already evident in countries such as France and Switzerland, where new sentiments are being voiced.

Q. Do you think Canada should join the OAS?

A. I don't particularly want to say what Canada should do since there is a general election pending, although about the OAS I have my own ideas.

Q. What's your feeling about the Labour Government in Britain?

A. I had a letter from Tony Greenwood last year in which he said he would fight against the idea of proportional representation. Harold Wilson told me the same thing last June. But when they got in they seemed to forget all about it.

Q.Why do you think they forgot about it?

A. Oh, there's no doubt it was because of American pressure. I remember in 1953 when Nye Bevan gave a sort of teaparty for me at his home. Harold Wilson was a Bevanite then and we were in complete agreement. But things change.

Q. Dr. Jagan, what do you think will be the outcome in Viet Nam?

A. Well, I'm not a military expert, but I think that the Americans are beaten.

Q. Why?

A. Experience has shown that in places such as Algeria, Cuba and China, military might cannot hold out against the forces fighting for liberty.

Q. In British Guiana there has been considerable racial strife under your government. Why do you think that was so?

A. I would say that about 90 per cent of it was artificially created. Divide and rule is an old technique often used to prevent the struggle for independence. Before the racial strife broke out, I never even worried about the racial composition of the police forces and the civil service in British Guina. But experience has taught me that it is possible for outsiders to use these forces for political ends.

(At this point, one of the student listeners intervened. He asked: "Dr. Jagan, when you were in power you had a chance to do something about the racial imbalance existing in the civil service and police. What did you do about it?)

A. I wish you could know the whole story about that. Have you heard about the Institute of Free Labour? Well, that's the one that's backed by the State Department and big business. They set up a training scheme for so-called trade unionists whose only object was to defeat the government. Like the 1963 strike, for example, when they counselled against a strike despite the fact that the strike was TUC and even Burnham supported the kind of principle fought for by American Labour during the New Deal. In other words, the whole machine was operating against us.

Q. Do you think of the British Guiana experience as being comparable at all with Chile?

A. No, because Frei at least pretends that he is in some way independent. But in our case, bauxite, manganese and even the new banana production industry are owned by foreign interests. Take for example the bananas which are now owned by Elder and Fyffes, a subsidiary of United Fruit.

Q. What about the banking system?

A. Almost wholly owned by Chase Manhattan, Royal Bank and Barclay's.

Q. So what do you think will be the major changes when independence comes to British Guiana?

A. At the moment, it is probable that independence may arrive in November. But what will that mean? Obviously, it will only be a nominal independence since our resources are controlled by foreign capital.

Q. Have you tried to come to terms with Burnham on this whole question?

A. Burnham has consistently refused to come to terms on this. I have offered him a coalition but he has turned it down.

Q. What do you think of the last results of elections in British Guiana?

A. We have definite proof that the last election was rigged.

Q. What will you settle for now?

A. We are prepared to agree to a compromise in a settlement which will incorporate both proportional representation and straight majority rule as holds for the moment, for example, in Surinam.

Q. What are your main demands?

A. We are intensely interested in preventing racial imbalance in the police forces and in the civil service. As well as that we are interested in a scheme of social progress which will unite the working class of British Guiana.

Q. You think that this will lead to the development that is needed by British Guiana?

A. Well, it's a question of what kind of social development you want.

by Patrick MacFadden,
Editor-In-Chief

The Miracle . . .

(Continued from page 7)

ple standing up to break the chains that restrain them".

Then, on November 21, 1960, Diem's worst crisis in this period came when his elite paratroopers rose in revolt. Thousands of civilians joined with them and marched on Diem's palace, but in the end, after 400 lay dead, Diem remained in power. This event broke through the complacency of the American press. Newsweek for November 21, 1960, warned: "The revolt has been crushed, but it remained a grim signal to Diem of the extent of opposition to his authoritarian regime". Life for November 28, 1960, reported: "Diem was in more trouble than ever. He was once a national hero. Now, thanks to his increasingly high-handed policies his best units could no longer be relied on . . . " Time for November 21, 1960, quoted a paratrooper captain who had joined the "revolt": "All Diem has done in six years in office is indulge in nepotism. He has generals who don't even command a company. He lives in an ivory tower surrounded by his family . . ." And Time added: "Pleading the Communist threat, Diem has ruled with rigged elections, a muzzled press, and political re-education camps that now hold 30,000. His prosperous key advisers are four brothers and a pretty sister-in-law".

These events, which occurred during the last months of the Eisenhower Administration, began to build pressure for a re-evaluation of U.S. policy. There were indications of increasing disenchantment in Washington with the attempt to create a showcase of American aid in Vietnam. What is more, key members of the "Vietnam lobby" were also becoming disillusioned with Diem. Joseph Buttinger had gone to work with Vietnam exiles in the United States preparing for Diem's overthrow. As early as February, 1960, Leo Cherne had gone to Vietnam at the behest of many leaders of the American Friends of Vietnam to ask Diem to change his ways. The Michigan State University project ended in 1961, and Wesley Fishel, its innovator, was no longer on close terms with Diem.

Entertainment Directory

Movies:

Alouette: My Fair Lady: nightly at 8, mats Wed., Sat., Sun. and hols at 2.
Avenue: What's New Pussycat?: 1, 2:55, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.
Capitol: How to Stuff a Wild Bikini: 10:45, 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35.
Cinema Festival: Oui Baba: 7:30, 9:30.
Dauphin: Patata: nightly at 7:30, 9:30, Sat. and Sun., 1:25, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:30.
Dorval Red Room: Von Ryan's Express: nightly at 9:25; The Pleasure Seekers at 7:30. Mats Wed. and Sun. at 1, Sun. continuous from 1:25.
Dorval Salle Dorée: From Russia With Love: nightly at 9:35, Dr. No: at 7:30. Mats Sat., Sun. and Wed. at 1, Sun. continuous from 1:40.
Elysée: Salle Resnais: Le Bonheur, Salle Eisenstein: Les Copains. Both programmes weekdays at 7:30, 9:30, Sat.: 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 10; Sun. and Mon.: 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Empire: A Woman is a Woman.
Kent: The Collector: 1:35, 4:05, 6:30, 9.
Loew's: The Great Race: 10, 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.
Monkland: Von Ryan's Express: 1:30, 5:20, 9:20; The Pleasure Seekers: 3:25, 7:30.
Outremont: Von Ryan's Express: 1:20, 5:15, 9:10; The Pleasure Seekers: 3:15, 7:15
Orpheum: de l'Amour: 10:50, 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45.
Palace: A Very Special Favour: 10:25, 12:35, 2:45, 5, 7:10, 9:25.
Place Ville Marie: Casanova '70: 12:40, 2:50, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25.
Little Cinema PVM: Zorba the Greek: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.
Savoy: I Saw What You Did: 3:15, 6:25, 9:40; McHale's Army Join the Air Force: 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.
Seville: The Sound of Music: nightly at 8:15. Mats Mon., Wed. and Sun. at 2:15.
Snowdon: Ship of Fools: 1 ,3:25, 5:55, 8:20.
Strand: I Saw What You Did: 11:55, 3:15, 6:35, 9:55; McHale's Army Join the Air Force: 10:20, 1:40, 5, 8:20.
Versailles Blue Room: How to Murder Your Wife: nightly at 9:10, Mon. Sat. and Sun. at 12:55, 5, 9:10; Kiss Me Stupid: nightly at 7, Mon., Sat. and Sun. at 2:50, 7.
Westmount: Magnificent Men in their Flying Machines: nightly at 8:30, mats Mon., Wed., Sat. and Sun. at 2:15.

Last complete show for all theatres approximately 20 minutes before last feature.

Film Series:

La Cinémathèque Canadienne: Oct. 11: Rien que les Heures, Berlin, 6:30, Le jour se lève: 9; Oct. 12: La petite marchande d'Allumettes, La Chute de Maison Usher: 6:30, La Quille, Actuatilt, Le Chemin de la mauvaise route: 9; Oct. 13: La Marche des Machines, The Bridge, L'Etoile de Mer, Les Mystères de Château Du Dé, La Coquille et le Clergyman: 6:30, Abel Gance Hier et Demain, La Grand Mêlie, La brûlure des Mille Soleils: 9; Oct. 14: The Fall of the House of Usher, H20, The Life and Death of a Hollywood extra, Mechanical Principles, Uberfall, Autumn Fire, Le Chien d'Andalou: 6:30; An Evening with Tex Avery, The Shooting of Dan McGrew, Half-Pint Pygmy, L'il Neel Awatha, drag-along Droopy, The Flea circus: 9.

Tickets at 50 cents each may be purchased at the box office of the board of Censors' Screening theatre, 360 McGill Street, between 6:30 and 10:30 pm.

McGill Film Society: La Série d'Essai: Oct. 9: The Canadian Film: Political Orientation: Mr. Pearson, le Chat dans le Sac, Golden Gloves, La Lutte, the Bug, Opus I; International Series: Oct. 15-16: Vivre sa Vie (Jean-Luc Godard).

Theatre:

La Comédie Canadienne: Oct. 9-10: Prof. Henri Guillemin lectures sur Victor Hugo et le catholicisme; l'Enigme Racine; Verlaine-Rimbau-Zola, Foi d'un incroyant; Peguy. Oct. 8-17: Les Compagnons de la Chanson, evenings at 8:30, Sun. at 7:30.

Music:

Place des Arts: Oct. 11: Verdi's Aida conducted by Zubin Mehta, 8:30; Oct. 14-16: Royal Danish Ballet: 8:30. Matinée Oct. 16 at 2:30.

Sir George Williams University: Concert Series: Oct. 15: The Baroque Trio of Montreal.

Cafe Penelope (folksinging): Oct. 8-10: Bruce Murdoch, Burt Stone: beginning at 8:30. Oct. 14-31: The Greenbriar Boys.

Museum:

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts: Exhibition of Eighteenth Century Paintings from the Louvre will continue until Oct. 17. Exhibition of paintings and drawings by J. W. Morrice, Oct. 1-31. New Acquisitions: 1964-65: Exhibition of graphics from the permanent collection, Oct. 8-30.

Despair . . .

(Continued from page 11)

so, cutthroat razor in hand, he cut away her shirt, sweater and underclothes, revealing the first naked body of an adult woman he had ever really looked at in his life."

Unhappily, the novel contains a major weakness in the plot. Gavin's father, having chosen safety in the "neutral" south, returns in the middle of the night and son and father clasp hands in their shattered home. It's a sloppy idea that simply does not work; and it is legitimate to question Moore's integrity here, especially in view of the fact that he is at the moment in Hollywood. As they say in Belfast, he's getting a bit too fly.

PDM

Accolades for Ashkenazy

Last Monday evening Vladimir Ashkenazy, the young Soviet pianist, gave his third Montreal concert. One feels tempted to offer, by way of criticism, a long string of superlatives, and leave it at that. How good is he? Well, good enough to make any aspiring pianist throw up his hands in envious exasperation, who didn't feel himself completely taken by Ashkenazy's endearing charm and the radiance of his artistic personality. His total and unabating involvement, and his unassuming dedication to the task, serve rather to inspire and one finds oneself completely in sympathy with his genial display of excellence.

He opened with Bach's powerful C major partita and gave it a performance which, while lacking the linear purity of others, was restrained and admirable nonetheless. I remember particularly the remarkable delicacy of the ornamentation in the courante.

The wonderful "Etudes Symphoniques" by Robert Schumann followed, and I cannot imagine a better performance. Here, Ashkenazy demonstrated the transcendental quality of his technique as well as his ability to sculpt in long, lyrical arches. The brilliance, spontaneity and warmth of these variations came through with extraordinary clarity.

After the intermission he gave us music by Ravel and Debussy which afforded an opportunity to display his gifts as a colorist. Of "Gaspard de la Nuit", Ravel's somewhat macabre tone-poem, I can only say — an incomparable performance, with every other sonority striking me as something virtually new; quite achievement on the pianoforte! The "Pavane pour une infante défunte", again by Ravel, was played with touching simplicity, and "l'Isle Joyeuse" by Debussy, while not sufficiently exultant for my taste, could only be said to suffer in context. In a word, Ashkenazy showed himself to be without a doubt one of the great virtuosi and musical personalities of our time.

Not so Igor Oistrakh, who on Tuesday night was soloist with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra in a performance of Brahms' Violin Concerto in D major. He proved himself a highly polished and intelligent musician, certainly in the front rank of violinists on today's concert circuit, and yet one lacking in that special quality which makes the music entirely his, and separates the great musician from the fine virtuoso.

The rest of the orchestra's programme consisted of Webern's aphoristic "Six Pieces for Orchestra" and Bruckner's monumental ninth symphony. I only wish the Webern had been programmed at the end instead of the beginning of the concert; firstly because, as things stood, I missed it entirely, and secondly, because after demonstrating what a morass Viennese music had got itself into after the Bruckner and all, it would have shown how significant a role Webern played in extricating and breathing new life into the musical fabric, using the same elements with great integrity, and within certain self-imposed limits, in a radically new but totally consistent way.

I have mixed feelings about the Bruckner symphony. True, it contains much material of great power and originality, and true, it is a sincere statement of a profoundly religious man, preoccupied with the inevitable, I have mixed feelings about the timeless, and the static. But in great music there must be surprise, timeless-

(Continued on page 11)

JEUNESSES MUSICALES
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BELGIUM Nov. 18
Frédéric GEVERS, pianist

CZECHOSLOVAKIA Jan. 20
FOERSTER Trio from Prague

SWITZERLAND Feb. 3
Guy FALLOT, cellist

AUSTRIA March 3
EICHENDORFF Quintet from Vienna



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Whatever became of:

Cleo Patra,
CLASS OF '49?



Voted by her year "The Girl We'd Most Like To Barge Down The Nile With", Miss Patra majored in Herpetology and was a leading light in our Drama Group. On graduation, Cleo first did a brother-sister act with her younger brother Ptolemy. For Ptolemy the bell ptolled shortly thereafter. She then played the Capitol with Julius Caesar in The Pharoah Queen-but that production did not survive bad notices and the Ides of March. She next undertook a spectacular with Marc Antony and a cast of thousands of other fellahs, but the rigours of the big battle scene at Actium was too much for Antony. Cleo then, turning to her first love — Herpetology — discovered the asp — and vice versa.

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Despair and triumph in Belfast

The Emperor of Ice-Cream by Brian Moore. McClelland and Stewart Limited, $5.95.

"The Divine Infant of Prague was only eleven inches tall yet heavy enough to break someone's toes if he fell off the dresser." The opening of his fifth novel leads straight to Moore's country of the mind, bleak, furtive territory peopled by small pompous idols who might just break your toes if you're disrespectful.

Or so it seems to seventeen-year-old Gavin Burke, rebellious Catholic in wartime Belfast. (McClelland's insert places the novel in Dublin, but the dustjacket gets it right.) Gavin is as horny a man as ever sweated before Confession; ridden with guilt and acne he has a terrible time trying to get it away with Sally Shannon, nice Catholic nurse and a powerful practicioner of the lace-curtain Irish art of keeping your legs closed until you get your man. Gavin's father, fervid Fenian and Brit-hater, greeting with chuckles each new Hitler victory, is disappointed with young Gavin, who has failed his exams and joined a local Air Raid Precautions unit, thereby donning the hated British khaki.

Not that Gavin has any time for the Brits; he hates everybody, the Fenians, the Orangemen, Queen's University, his awful school, girls that won't and himself. He is learning about socialism from an improbable group of leftwing theatre people and is beginning to talk about the "bourgeoisie".

In other words, he has no settled values, an unbearable situation to any decent rebel. It takes the bombing of Belfast by the nazis to open his eyes to the human condition. Refusing to flee to Dublin with his father and family, he stays among the bursting bombs and in the rubble and stench of the holocaust makes his peace with the world and with himself.

Readers of Moore's earlier novels will remember his marvellous facility for catching the authentic note of human misery in his dialogue. The Emperor of Ice-cream is full of verbal hate, unease, suffering and despair as the people of Belfast are battered to a pulp under the midnight raids. The best writing is the sustained passages at the close of the book in which Gavin is forced to come to terms with himself. Moore's gift of terrifying and compassionate irony is direct and immediate. As an ARP warden in the morgue the morning after the raids, Gavin achieves his lifelong objective of seeing a girl without any clothes.

"The first body Gavin and Freddy took hold of was that of a mill girl in her twenties, a body picked because it was nearest to the entrance. Her cold, stiff hand in his, Gavin dragged her behind him out of the door, into the thick, foggy drizzle of rain, dragging her corpse across the cold wet concrete of the yard. In death, her bowels had loosened, and

(Continued on page 10)

And no one learns a thing

SHIP OF FOOLS. A Columbia Picture produced and directed by Stanley Kramer from a screenplay by Abby Mann based on the best-seller by Katherine Anne Porter. Now at the Snowdon theatre.

Mary Treadwell	Vivien Leigh
La Condesa	Simone Signoret
Rieber	Jose Ferrer
Tenny	Lee Marvin
Dr. Schumann	Oskar Werner
Jenny	Elizabeth Ashley
David	George Segal
Pepe	Jose Greco

The film makers who have laid their hands on Katherine Anne Porter's excellent novel **Ship of Fools**, have done an unusual thing.

They have turned out a very good film. Movie entertainment, not to be missed, awaits those who do not know the book. For those who do, a qualifying statement is necessary. Had an attempt been made to put the intricacies of the novel on film (**Lord Jim** being a recent example), the result would have been painful. It has not been attempted: the actors are deliberately not allowed to tackle too much. Also, a lot of incidents and many of the characters included in Miss Porter's book have been dropped from the screen version. All the picking and choosing has done is leave a lot more film minutes to the main players.

The German ship Vera leaves Veracruz, Mexico for Bremerhaven, Germany in the year 1931 carrying an assortment of mortals — i.e. fools. Those of the passengers who are Germans have one more bit of folly in common: the very thought of anchoring in the Fatherland soon is making them quite giddy. Germany in 1931, of course, was not a pleasant place to be; in fact, the ship is sailing straight into disaster.

But try telling that to the jeweller Lowenthal, third generation German Jew. "I am a German first, a Jew second". He's unperturbed about his segregated eating space, seated well away from the captain's table of pure Germans. And even while a Julius Streicher type of dissertation about Germany's problem with cripples, racial mixtures, Jews and old people is taking place behind him, he jovially mocks his companion: "There are a million Jews in Germany; would they kill us all?"

If the balance between Lowenthal's disbelief on one hand and his assassins' tirades on the other is the prevailing theme, it is not the only one. In Miss Porter's own words, the theme is "the ship of the world on its journey to eternity".

As a ship of life, then, it carries a fairly representative cargo — people and animals, violence and gentleness, materialism and pity, politics and philosophy. The policed are there, in the collective form of 176 Spanish men, women and children, stacked like so many limbs on the lower deck. And the policeman patroles, in the form of the captain. He signifies more, of course; how he rules the ship is based on orders.

The cast is international. The performances are great, almost without fail. Presiding over the company in a fine portrayal of a dope-addicted noblewoman and political exile is France's Simone Signore. She shares first place with Germany's Oskar Werner, the ship's doctor. Vivian Leigh controls the role of a rich divorcée, half way between soaking her ex-husband for everything he had and "sitting in a café with a paid escort telling you what you want to hear". Lee Remick, as the stunned ape of an American baseball player, is priceless. And so the roster extends, with much use made of minor characters, though little dialogue is given to them. Their faces, instead, are used to register and mirror.

Because of this, camera work becomes important. Little is wasted in the movie, certainly not an inch of film. Points are made sharply, cruelly, economically. Not for an unnecessary moment does the lens linger before shooting to a scene so different the sequence of shocks commands every minute of the two and a half hours.

Finally, because it is a ship of fools — any and all kinds of fools — the people must be real in the first place and plausibly postrayed in the second. They are. There is no Hollywood here. By the time the cruiser pulls into port (a magnificent scene), a middle-aged woman has loved, death has paid an inglorious visit and no one has learned a thing.

Fools.

L. J. P.

Accolades . . .

(Continued from page 7)

ness and movement. There is a thin but sure line dividing sustained flights of spiritual ecstasy from sheer bombast. There is something plodding, almost retarded, about this music, and at its worst it sounds like muzak from the camps — for sentimental fascists.

On the whole the orchestra played well and we can be thankful to Mehta, whose devotion to the music is obvious, for presenting it to us. For the audience, however, it was a relatively new and, in many cases, a trying experience. We can only wish that our musical director would not confine his interest in covering new ground to the established repertoire, and would be more enterprising in his choice of new music as well.

William Benjamin

jazz

What are some of the occurrences when the average person (i.e. anybody not a jazz-musician) attempts to listen to jazz?

Entertainment — visual entertainment — is one of the major elements of in-person listening. Because, in general, jazz musicians are more interested in the actual music being created than in the entertaining by-products of that music, entertainment should be, at least in theory, a poor reason to attend a jazz-club or concert. However, the majority of jazz musicians are visually entertaining in spite of themselves. Playing in a jazz atmosphere, as opposed to a symphony or chamber music atmosphere, less restrictions are placed upon their deportment, and fewer preconceived notions as to how a group should appear. Their business in music is to communicate a highly personal creation directly to an audience, rather than to recreate an acknowledged masterpiece and let it do the communicating. Jazz finds itself mid-way between so-called 'serious' music, where emphasis is largely on the music, and 'pop' music, where emphasis is largely on the personality of the performers.

Now what about the actual listening that one supposedly does in the presence of jazz. Hindemith has explained that, while listening to music, one tends to build a mental structure which is parallel to the structure of that to which one is listening. I find this idea particularly apt when applied to jazz; the basic rhythms of jazz are easy ones, there is always a steady pulse on which one can rely. The overall form of most jazz compositions is also a simple thing, usually AABA, and it is repetitive. The listener is therefore pleased and satisfied when he constructs a mental structure with the same pulsation, and the same repetitive form as the music to which he is exposed. Thus far, listening to jazz is identical to listening to the Beatles or Patti Page. However, the improvisations of the jazz soloist are, or should be, continually surprising, continually disrupting that mental structure, in other words, preventing one from being bored.

Jazz is the most surprising music widely heard today, and as such offers something unique to listener and performer alike. In a future article I shall try and deal with jazz from the position of the performer, enlarging on some of the ideas briefly stated here.

H.K.H.

Lines for the 5th of October

An Elegy for Alison

I

A day after the first of snow
Was never enough to eke a poem
Out of the frosty-minded earth.
Not graced with the stuff of seasons,
Faces nod and bend in prosaics—
Nor spined like the rusting leaves,
Pools of words ripple asymmetrically.
For all this, the sun's a statistic,
And further, its metrical rays clatter
Like physics and slender steel darts.
So it is not the mechanical clouds
Nor the climate's smooth-geared diary
Which attune the orgies of language,
But something shabbier, more human.

II

I watched you closely though eyeing
A sympathetic wall, its reason;
But somehow we lost in translation
The nuance of smiles and pouting lips,
Only to believe that much more
In the squadrons of tooled sparrows.
I watched you too closely though bound
In a dialectical twitch of an eyelash.
We were not global, that's certain—
Yet a flurry of sounds, a logicians pride
(Simple, synoptic, syllogistic),
Turned us upside down, empty.
Strange, the non-intervention of love;
The dust of more than the ash of words.

You willed a lexicon of life,
And instead, claim only a poem.

S. Godlovitch

THE FOLK SCENE

The Montreal folk scene has burst into activity during the past week with the opening of another folk café, the Blue Lantern, situated at 1432 Stanley Street, beneath the former Chez Jacques Labrecque (ex-Pot Pourri, ex-ex Seven Steps). As yet, only local talent has been hired, but plans for the future look promising. The club has a well designed interior, fairly good acoustics, capacity of 110, and features (so far) a nominal admission charge of 50¢, and free donuts with coffee.

The Penelope last week featured Bruce Murdoch and The Nor'Landers. Bruce has become more or less a permanent fixture at the Penelope, and is one of Montreal's better folksingers. At the tender age of 18, and with only one year of experience in New York, his raucous sound is one of a professional, and his songs exhibit a potential paralleled by few other performers of his age. He will be appearing again this week at the Penelope with his newly-formed group, along with Bert Stone, an excellent satirist who appeared at the Penelope several weeks ago.

Unfortunately, few good words could be used to describe The Nor'Landers. The group consists of 6 voices, two guitars, 1 twelve stringer, and a banjo, which gives away the quality of the group right there. The most they could muster was a two part harmony, which would develop into three parts, with a little luck, in places. Their songs were poorly chosen, and arrangements were monotonous and horribly inappropriate, approaching complete disorganization at times. They exhibited an uncanny lack of knowledge about the music they chose to murder. However, they are young, and can still learn, although it is hoped by this reviewer that they will learn much more before they choose to exhibit themselves again.

Michael Nerenberg

NOW

published every friday by the mcgill daily, now is a political, social and artistic review.

Editor Joy Fenston
Assistant Klara Horne
Photographer Bill Baker

Geneva . . .

(Continued from page 7)

Diem was then brought back to take power after a rigged plebiscite in which he received 98.8% of the vote, and almost immediately announced that he would not be bound by the agreements. In addition to receiving military aid Diem set up what amounted to an economic blockade of the North in violation of Article 24 of the agreements. Fall concludes "The original 1954 agreements failed politically and economically before they failed militarily. There can be no doubt that the Diem regime's total intransigence in the field of trade relations — whose existence (as in the case of the two Germanys) could have eased the situation considerably — contributed to a rapid exacerbation of the conflict. It is a documented fact that, until 1958, Hanoi made repeated overtures for low level agreements with the South, all of which were turned down by Saigon." Fall further notes that the Saigon government emitted a "constant drumfire against the 1954 agreements" and that the other western participants did not affirm support for the essentials of the agreements.

The Diem regime then moved to prevent the elections. Writing in the "Sunday Times" in early 1955, Graham Greene, the novelist observed "You will find no Vietnamese who believes that the elections will ever be held. Members of the (Diem) government point out that they never signed the Convention . . . no one has the slightest doubt that Ho Chi Minh could agree to any form of supervision without risk; his majority is assured."

The argument that a government which is supposed to be a legitimate successor of previous ones is not bound by treaties signed by those previous governments is a shaky one indeed. One cannot have things both ways.

This article was submitted by Dale Robertson, President of the Post Graduate Students' Society and a member of the Daily *Editorial Board.*

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Favoured Laval trails

Redmen leading in OQAA tennis

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH

A big upset is in the making in OQAA tennis as the Redmen have moved to the head of the pack in the Eastern semi-final playoffs at the Mount Royal courts.

With the doubles matches to be played today, the surprising Redmen squad leads with 9 points. Heavily favoured Laval is in second spot with 7 points while U of M and Queen's trail with 3 and 0 respectively.

The entry from the U of M provided the biggest upset of the day, whipping Laval 3-1 in a singles match. The Redmen four then took on U of M and soundly crushed the Carabins 3-1.

In this round, Redmen rookie Dick Kavey, who hails from Massachusetts, played a gruelling 2½-hour match with U of M's Gilles Laporte and finally took the Carabin star 2-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Last year's individual champion, Jean Trudel of Laval, was beaten by Pierre Brunet of U of M in what has to rank as the biggest upset so far. The Redmen blanked the hapless Queen's club in morning play for a good start to the tourney.

Big test today

However the big test of Redmen ability will come today as they meet Laval in doubles matches. If McGill can split the 6 points with Laval and defeat U of M then the Redmen will go on to the finals to be played at McMaster on October 15-16.

Indians seek stronger effort in start against RMC Cadets

by GREG KING

The JV Indians will travel to Kingston to pit their dubious talents against the Royal Military College cadets in a game that shows little promise of being a contest. The Indians, having dropped their first two starts by lopsided scores, are not being counted on to overwhelm their opposition.

So far this season, the Tribe has shown little. The offensive unit has been inept, and has scored only one touchdown in both games. The Tribe's defence has shown even less, allowing a total of 120 points.

In this week's contest, there will be fewer players going both ways. Bob Cooper will vacate the offensive halfback position to concentrate on defense, where his efforts are sure to make a noticeable difference in keeping the score down.

Ralph Loader, a standout in last week's tilt, is being counted on to bear the brunt of the Tribe's attack. Leader ran for an impressive total of 84 yards against the U of M, and Coach Bellemare will undoubtedly instruct QB Robin McNeil to use the big fullback's talents to best advantage.

Not too much can be said for the rest of the team. Coach Bellemare attributes the team's poor showing to a combination of factors: a lack of personnel, a lack of ambition, and absence of team spirit.

The Tribe's ineptness, however, needs a fuller explanation. Indeed, some of the responsibility must rest on the shoulders of the coach himself.

Basketball tryouts

Senior and junior basketball tryouts begin tonight in the Currie gymnasium, 5:30-7 pm. All candidates are welcome. Two weeks will be spent on fundamentals and conditioning.

HILLEL — Saturday
WELCOME — October 9
BACK — 8:30 pm
DANCE — Snowdon "Y"

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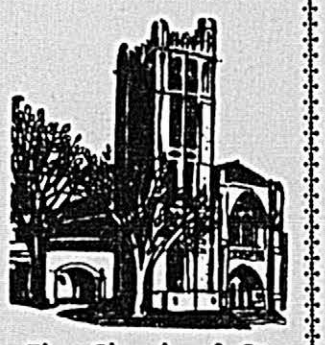
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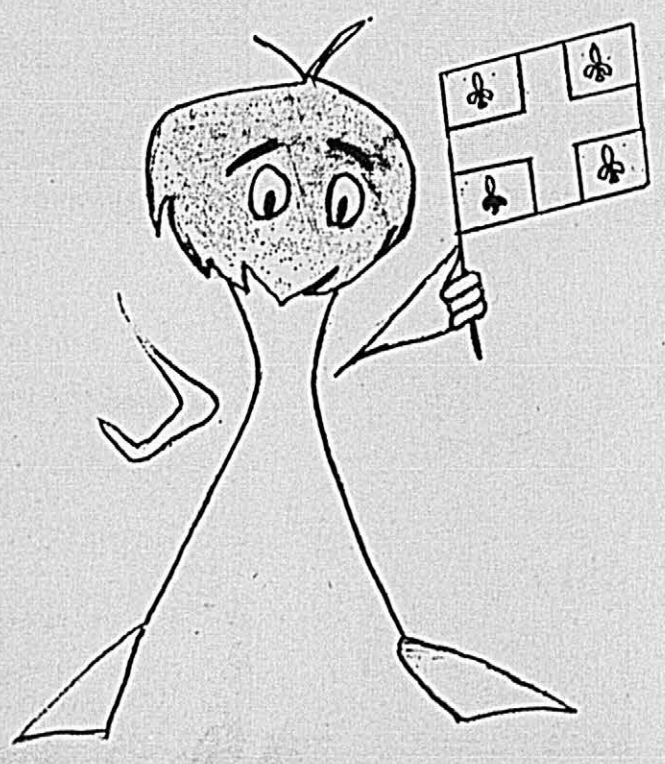
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The Rev. Stephen Hayes, B.A., B.D.
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7:30 pm Evening Worship
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66	Dick Feidler	T	6'2"	230	Erie, Pa.
45	Don Ferraro	C	6'	200	New York
50	Bob Fumerton	G	5'10"	200	Montreal
30	Pete Howlett	FB	6'2"	210	Montreal
63	Al Jenner	T	6'3"	230	Montreal
35	Wade Kenny	HB	5'8"	175	Montreal
56	Joel Kurzon	G	5'10"	195	Montreal
75	Ray Lawson	E	6'	200	Montreal
61	Isaac Lerner	T	6'	200	Montreal
23	Sal Lovecchio	WB	5'11"	190	Calgary, Alta.
55	Murray Orlando	G	5'10½"	205	Montreal
36	Brian Pilgrim	WB	5'10"	165	Montreal
26	Issie Rabinovitch	HB	5'8"	160	Montreal
19	Rick Ripstein	QB	6'	175	Montreal
69	Brian Rose	T	6'7"	240	Montreal
60	Wayne Snowman	T	6'1"	245	Connecticut
12	Glen St. John	QB	6'	187	Ottawa
79	Don Taylor	E	6'1"	195	Montreal
32	Roger Thivierge	HB	5'10"	185	Montreal
59	Dick Tucker	G	5'11"	195	Maryland
52	Bruce Walker	G	6'	205	Montreal
25	Eric Walter	HB	5'8"	175	Montreal
24	Marty Wenger	HB	5'6"	159	Montreal



TOM MOONEY
Head Coach



DAVE COPP
Coach



JOHN ROBERTS
Coach



JIM ADAMS
Trainer



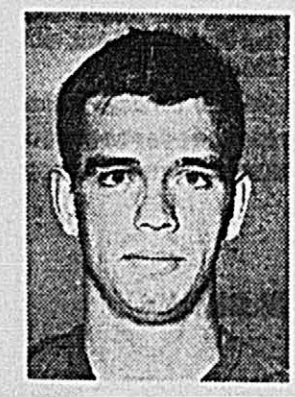
Captain, ERIC WALTER
Halfback



Captain, DICK FEIDLER
Tackle



Captain, DON TAYLOR
End



RAY LAWSON
End



MARTY WENGER
Flanker



MIKE BUNTING
Center



JIM DICKIE
End



DICK TUCKER
Guard



BOB BERKE
Linebacker



BRIAN ROSE
Tackle



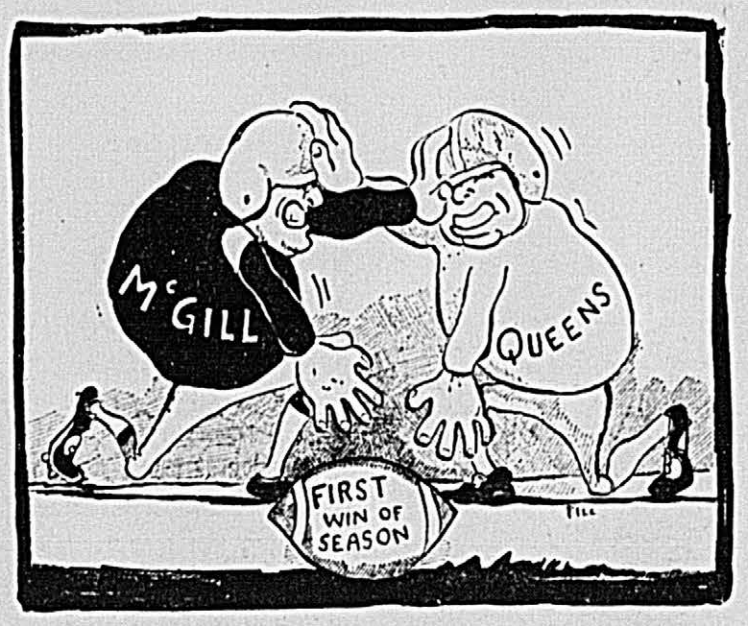
GLEN ST. JOHN
Quarterback



Bill Baker

BULLET: Quarterback Glen St. John gets the ball away as a horde of Varsity Blues pour through the line. Redmen meet Queen's tomorrow, looking for their first win of the young season.

1965





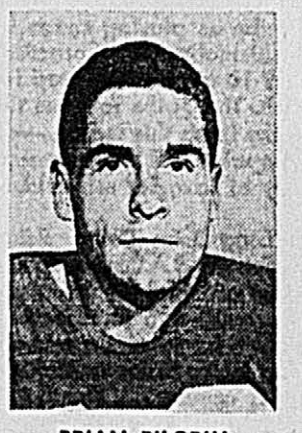
RICH RIPSTEIN
Quarterback



MURRAY ORLANDO
Guard



WADE KENNY
Halfback



BRIAN PILGRIM
Flanker



AL JENNER
Tackle



PETER HOWLETT
Fullback



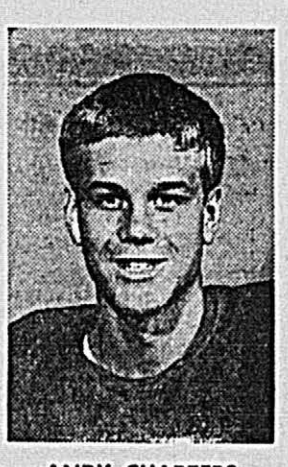
SAL LOVECCHIO
Flanker



ISSIE RABINOVITCH
Halfback



ROGER THIVIERGE
Halfback



ANDY CHARTERS
Halfback

For Saturday's encounter

Lineup to change

A changed lineup will take to the field against Queen's Golden Gaels tomorrow as Redmen open their home season in Molson Stadium.

Missing from the Red and White roster will be flanker Rick Satin and end Gus Curry. Satin turned in his equipment after a leg injury forced him out of Monday's practice scrimmage and Curry has a badly sprained ankle. Both were considered key men in the McGill attack.

"We're hoping the boys will rebound from that loss in Toronto", head coach Tom Mooney said yesterday, "and indications are that we're up for it".

The starting backfield will probably consist of Eric Walter and Sal Lovecchio at halfback, Peter Howlett at fullback, and little Marty Wenger running out of the flanker spot. Rich Ripstein will start at quarterback in place of Glen St. John unless his spleen injury forces him out. In that case, St. John will start and the plays will be called from the bench.

Injuries the big factor

Curry's sprain is a big blow to Redmen hopes for tomorrow. He has been very impressive in early games and was scheduled to start at offensive end against Queen's with regular starting end Don Taylor seeing action at defensive half. Because of Curry's injury, Taylor will be going two ways.

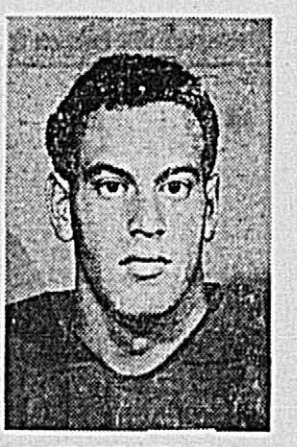
The offensive line remains unchanged from the Toronto encounter although several players are limping. Al Jenner and Dick Feidler both picked up minor injuries in Monday's gruelling two-hour scrimmage session but will start the game.

Gaels at full strength

Queen's will be helped by the return of veteran quarterback Cal Connor, who returns after sitting out Gaels' loss to Western last week. Mustangs, a surprise team so far, downed the highly-rated Gaels 33-20.



GUS CURRY
End



ISAAC LERNER
Tackle



DON FERRARO
Center



BOB FUMERTON
Guard



BRUCE WALKER
Guard



JOEL KURZON
Guard



WAYNE SNOWMAN
Tackle



Scribblemania

SHELDON PRICE'S COLUMN

Picking up where she left off last season, the incomparable Queen of Crystal Balls, Sandy I steamrolled her way to victory Tuesday afternoon in the Touchfootball League. Predicamenting to near excellence, the Scribess dazzled all including her consort, good King Scribe I, as she scooped up two successes in the prognosticating battles.

On the Lower Campus, probably because the Scribe made one of his rare sneak outings, the Queen suffered her only setback to date. Sparked by scrambling Kugler Jr, who may give his big brother some competition for All-Scribe honours in the Kugler domicile (sic), and the punting and pass-catching of Small, the S'S's rapped the hapless (sorry, boys) Arch to the tune of 8-0, Med II ignited by Share's T.D. trounced the 69'ers 7-2. The Dragster from Commerce, as was envisaged by his devastating performance the other day, proved that his training for touchfootball over the summer, paid off tremendously. Slippery George "Dragster" Dragonas rambled for 3 T.D.'s over the Talmuds as Bankers creamed them 27-zip.

The Scribess's choice for the following games is as follows: Met by 6 over Dent I; Grads to cream the Goggules by 14; Phaps to squash Cho Cho Plumbers by 12; Beatles led by "southpaw Trister" by 2 over Dent; Law I with the Scribe as playing coach by 7 over Amphs. Incidentally, Law I practises Sunday morning at 10 am as they prep for their ensuing match. The Scribe foresees the Shysters reaching the finals this season — all predictions this campaign will envisage support for the Faculty of Law, for self-evident reasons.

Scribbling... Long John Cullen doing a whale of a job for the S.A.C. this season ... Med II should be criticised for the stupid name which they submitted to Touchfootball this season; steps will be taken on account of their action ... a junior Scribe at McGill? ... Redmen week is coming ... The S.A.C. forges ahead ...

Soccer Redmen host Ottawa, Queen's

The soccer Redmen face Ottawa tonight in their first start of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence League season at 7 pm on Forbes Field. The Redmen will be trying to improve on last year's fifth-place finish.

In all fairness to the Redmen, it should be mentioned that they were forced to play games with as many as three men missing and this contributed to their poor showing.

The Redmen, coached by Brian Cleary are coming off a 1-0 triumph over the U of M. This was a tight defensive struggle and the Redmen played with only ten men as Sebastian Sizgoric and John Hardy were unable to play because of injuries sustained in exhibition play.

The squad will take on Queen's in an OQAA contest Saturday morning at 11 am on Forbes Field.

WAA coming events

Badminton — Mixed recreational badminton begins Tues., 7 to 10 pm. Racquets and birds are supplied from the locker rooms.

Basketball — Intramural begins Thurs. at 7:30 in Currie Gym. Sign up sheets are posted on convenient notice boards around campus.

Bowling — first meeting Thurs. at 7:45 at McGill Bowling Alleys, 893 Ste. Catherine St. W. (near Woolworth's). Sign up on RVC notice board.

Fencing — first meeting Thurs. at 7 pm in the Turner Bone Room in Currie Gym.

Gymnastics — first meeting Wed. from 5 to 7 pm. Leotards should be worn.

Riflery — begins Wed. from 7 to 10 pm in the Rifle Range at Currie Gym.

Ski Conditioning — First meeting of the Ski Club on Tues. at 12:45 in the Green Room of RVC. For Recreational and competitive skiers. Information re: Ski house and ski school will be given out and those interested in helping with the intramural meet are also asked to attend.

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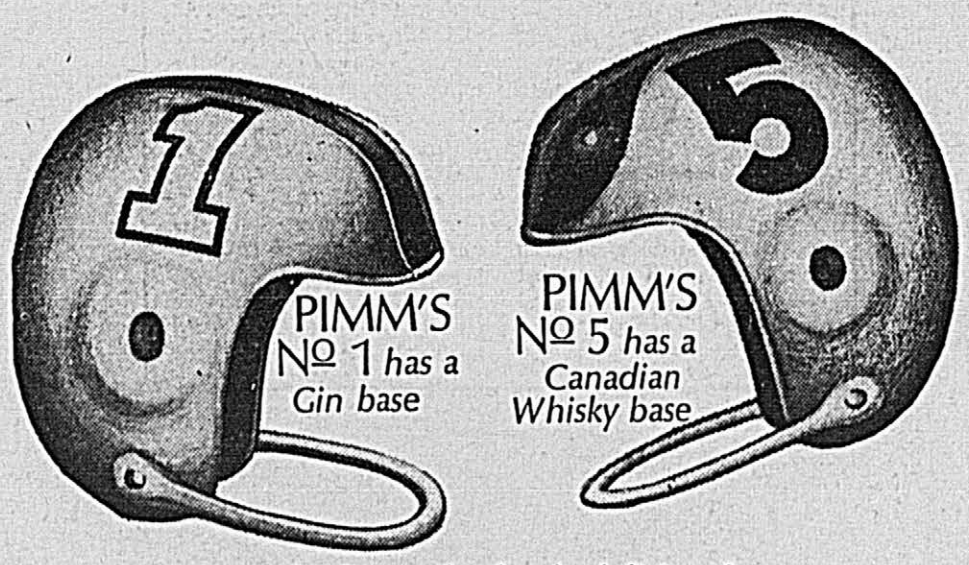
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